THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA — THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VI. CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1927 No. 23

Calgary Hog Prices Raised 50c Above Winnipeg Market Since Pool Influence Felt

Alberta Livestock Pool Section

Co-operation and International Peace

By Manager, Land o' Lakes Creameries

Reap Harvest of Legislation Sown in 1926

By H. E. SPENCER, M.P.

Some English Schools and Universities

By "U.F.W.A."

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

The Pool and the Scottish Co-operative Societies

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THE ALBERTA HOG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor
W. IRWIN HUTE

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EDITORIAL

THE LIVESTOCK POOL AND HOG PRICES

In the portion of this issue devoted to the interests of the Alberta Livestock Pool, is told in cold figures the story of the remarkable change which has taken place in hog prices in Calgary, as compared with the Winnipeg market, since the influence of the Pool began to be felt.

In 1925 the average price of hogs on the Calgary market was 11 cents below the average on the Winnipeg market. The Pool went into business in January, 1926. At the end of that year the average price in Calgary was 24 4-5 cents above the Winnipeg price, while for the current year the average in Calgary has been 50 cents higher than the Winnipeg average.

The article should be carefully studied by all producers. The great influence which has been exerted by the Pool in the improvement of marketing conditions from the farmers' standpoint is unquestionable. The introduction of a plan of scientific and businesslike distribution of products by a co-operative organization, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves, cannot fail to confer immense benefits upon the primary producers. It is estimated by the Pool, that more than half a million dollars have been already added to the purchase price of hogs sold by Alberta farmers, this year, as a result of changing "the basis of the Alberta hog prices from the Winnipeg price less the running charges to the basis of the demand of the Western trade."

The gratifying report made by the Livestock Pool will give added strength to the co-operative marketing movement in Alberta and throughout the West, and pave the way for further expansion of the membership of the Pool.

* * *

THE ACID TEST

Was the period of so-called "unstable" Government in Canada in 1926 an advantage or a disadvantage to the people of this country? That is the acid test by which the record of the session of that year must be judged.

Almost without exception the daily newspapers which are supporters of one or other of the old political parties, deplored the fact that the Government of Mr. Mackenzie King lacked a majority, and was therefore dependent upon the Farmer and Labor members of the House of Commons for its existence. A great deal was written upon this subject, but the newspapers, for the most part, failed to face the only question that was worth considering: Did the great body of the Canadian people, the ninety per cent. who keep production and the wheels of industry going, gain or lose as a result of this unprecedented Parliamentary situation?

Elsewhere in this issue E. E. Spencer, M.P., Secretary of the U.F.A. group, presents a report which it is true cannot cover all the ground, but which, nevertheless, provides an effective answer to this question. The legislative program which the Government was under the necessity of accepting from the Farmer and Labor members of the House, was the best in the memory of the present generation of Canadians. Little of it was passed into law in 1926, but in 1927 the people of the Dominion reaped the harvest sown by the U.F.A. and other independent groups in the previous year.

It was the acceptance from the Farmer and Labor members of a genuinely progressive program that saved the King Government from complete disaster in the last election, when, apart from this legislation, they had little to their credit and much to their discredit. And it is worth noting that the U.F.A. group have been, all things considered, the backbone of the independent movement in Parliament. They have been able to play a strong role because the farmers of Alberta, convinced that the party system has had its day, refused to be stampeded by the appeals of the party leaders and the party newspapers in any general election since they first entered the field of active politics.

* * *

What is described as a "formidable list of submissions" in respect to distilleries which have made illegal contributions to the funds of the two old parties, has been made by Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., to the Royal Customs Commission. If the Parliament of Canada had not wisely decided to recommend that no further titles be conferred upon Canadians, Canada might today be honored by the possession of a galaxy

(Continued on page 6)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Battle River Asks Amendment Hail Insurance Act

Important Provincial, National and International Matters Dealt With by Farmer-Citizens

One of the resolutions carried by the recent annual convention of the Battle River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association asks the Provincial Government to amend the Hail Insurance Act so that compensation for hail losses to soldier settlers be paid direct to the settler, and not to the Settlement Board.

The following resolution was carried also:

Defend Canadian Autonomy

"Whereas, in Premier King's campaign before the people about nine months ago he declared himself ready to defend Canadian autonomy, not allowing any British interference; and

"Whereas, Premier King stated in Parliament that he could not find any fault with anything the Russian Soviet Trade delegation in Canada either said or did;

"Resolved, that we protest against Premier King's action in breaking trade relations with the Russian Soviet Government, which is detrimental to the farmers and workers of Canada.

Damage by Motor Trucks

The convention also went on record as follows:

"Whereas, considerable damage to our municipal roads is caused by heavy motor trucks, and

"Whereas in many cases it is impossible for municipalities to maintain these roads up to reasonable standards;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we petition the Provincial Government to devise some means of assisting municipalities where such traffic exists."

Special Hospital Assessment

The convention also decided to ask that "the Municipal Hospital Act be amended to provide means for special assessment for hospital purposes which would be more equitable, distance from hospital especially to be taken into consideration."

Pooling Security

Another resolution sets forth that the main object of mortgage companies is to get the best security at the highest rate of interest, and that of the farmers to get capital at the lowest rate of interest; expresses the opinion that these two extremes can only be brought together for the mutual benefit of both by the farmers pooling their security, and borrowing in large amounts; asks the U.F.A. Board to draw up a contract for farmers to sign with the understanding that it would only become effective when a certain amount of security had been procured.

POPLAR HILL DANCE

Poplar Hill U.F.A. Local recently held a very enjoyable dance in the hayloft of Mr. T. A. Cox's new barn, the Killam orchestra furnishing the music.

ATTENDS FAMILY RE-UNION

President Wood left Calgary on September 3rd for Monroe City, Missouri, to attend a family reunion. He returned to Winnipeg this week to attend a meeting of the Canadian Wheat Pool Board.

A USEFUL BOOKLET

"Swine Husbandry in Central Alberta" is the title of a 32-page booklet issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It contains a summary of the results of thirteen years' experiments at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, with a number of illustrations. Copies can be secured from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE FOR FARMERS

The Iowa Farmers' Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Des Moines, reports $8,000,000 of insurance in force, with assets of over $360,000 and a surplus in excess of $40,000. It has over $300,000 in farm loans to members. The Company is a legal reserve company and co-operative. It is the national life insurance company of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America and is admitted to do business in nine states.

CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOLS

Publication of a year book for 1927 was decided upon at the sixth annual convention of the Northern States Co-operative League held in Minneapolis, July 17th and 18th, 1927. This publication will be similar to those issued for 1925 and 1926. It is proposed, however, to give the 1927 book a somewhat wider distribution than was possible for the earlier publications.

It was also decided by the convention to arrange to give a course in co-operation for those interested in the subject. The suggestion was made that the course be given immediately following the co-operative school to be conducted under the auspices of the Co-operative Central Exchange, Superior, Wis., beginning September 12 and continuing for eight weeks. As the Exchange's school will be in the Finnish language and the League's school in the English language it was thought that some students would want to attend both schools.

TO LOCALS IN EAST CALGARY

Locals in the Federal riding of East Calgary who wish H. R. Adshead, M.P., to attend their meetings are requested to notify him at the earliest possible date. Mr. Adshead will be glad to report upon any of the matters which came before the last session of Parliament, and to get in touch with the needs of the farmers in the constituency by attendance at meetings this fall.

Farmers and Labor Co-operate in the House of Commons

Adshead Discusses Co-operation Between Groups, Old Age Pensions, and Other Questions

The most harmonious co-operation between the U.F.A. and Labor groups in the House of Commons has been manifested at Ottawa, declared H. R. Adshead, M.P., for East Calgary, in the course of a very interesting address to the Floral Local, near Crossfield, recently. Several important conferences took place between these groups during the session of 1927 (his first session at Ottawa), said the member, and problems of legislation were very thoroughly discussed, but each group retained its identity, and its own distinct organization. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of O. E. Jones, President of the Local, and H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President of the U.F.A., was present.

Old Age Pensions—A Contrast

Discussing the Old Age Pensions Act, passed during the present year at Ottawa, Mr. Adshead contrasted the attitude of certain members of Parliament who in debate vigorously opposed this legislation to provide out of the Federal Treasury a meagre pension at 70, to old people who lacked other means of subsistence with their attitude upon another occasion. These critics contended that to provide this small sum from the Dominion Government to those who had been unable out of their meagre earnings to save enough to support them in their old age in order that they might not become indigents or paupers, was discouraging "thrift." Only a few days after these members had spoken against the Old Age Pensions Bill (though they would not vote against it), a bill was introduced to provide a judge of the supreme court with a salary of $12,000 per annum, and a pension of $8,000 a year towards which he contributed nothing. Strange to say this bill was concurred in by the very individuals who had so strenuously opposed the Old Age Pensions Bill to provide the very poor with $10 a month from the Federal treasury, which would take security for repayment a transfer to the old age pensioner's house. The members in question, when challenged to make the same objections to this bill (that the judge received a pension towards which he had contributed nothing, and that the pension of $8,000 a year would "discourage thrift") were dumb as the proverbial oyster.

The Consumers' League

Discussing the work of the tariff advisory board, Mr. Adshead said that a number of members of the House of Commons had put their hands in their pockets to support a "Consumers' League" whose function was to maintain a man to appear before the Tariff Commission in behalf of the consumers. The applications for increases in the tariff had been so successfully opposed that *Willison's Monthly*, a financial magazine

had complained most vigorously that the Consumers' League "was a menace to industry" because it had compelled the manufacturers to appoint counsel to oppose the League's representative.

Canada's "Autonomy"

Speaking of the recent Imperial Conference, the member pointed out that the Conference report, while declaring that "equality of status" existed between the various nations under the British crown, added that there were some phases of "equality of status" that "did not extend to function." One of these phases that did not extend to function was that when Britain was at war, Canada was at war whether this country wished to be or not, and that the Parliament at Westminster had the sole right to declare war or engage in warlike activities about which we were not consulted.

Mr. Ashland answered many questions from the audience, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him at the close of his address.

Some discussion took place on the Hutterite problem during the course of the meeting.

Delivers Address on Co-operative Ideals

Secretary of Canadian Co-operative League Discusses Consumer Movement

(Contributed)

George Keen, Brantford, Ont., the General Secretary of the Canadian Co-operative Union and Editor of the *Canadian Co-operator* was the guest of the Edgerton Co-operative Association Ltd. on Thursday and Friday, August 26 and 27.

Mr. Keen, after attending a Congress of the Co-operative movement at Saskatoon, had been visiting the Co-operative stores in B.C. and kindly consented to break his journey and address a public meeting at Edgerton.

The chair was taken by Herbert Spencer the President. In his opening remarks Mr. Spencer said that the word "Co-operation" is very much abused, as is the word "Democracy", but it is the spirit that tells.

Mr. Keen is doing a work for the consumer co-operative movement of the very greatest value. There is much more in co-operation than financial gain, it is a social, and educational movement, as well as economic.

Mr. Keen's Address

In addressing our Association, Mr. Keen said:

"It is a pleasure to me to see your Society showing a true co-operative spirit. The movement is indebted to you, and to your manager for the interest that you are taking in the movement at large. To make progress we must look further than the local association. The word 'co-operation' is used very frequently. It has received the approval of all classes of men. The interest of the producer is what he can get out of it to satisfy his needs, and to secure the comforts of life.

The laborers in the industrial world sell their labor in the best market. By organization you can be placed in the same position as the laborer; by marketing your grain in a right way you are improving your lot. As your purchasing power increases, very often the value of your purchases increase also. You cannot receive the full benefit accruing from your production unless your purchases are controlled by yourself.

"I never condemn a private trader personally—it is the system that is at fault. There are too many distributors for the number of people.

"You would not employ say three or four men on your farm, if only one was required, so why employ three or four stores, where one controlled by yourself would serve the community. When you have control, if it is not run to your satisfaction, then you have it in your hands to alter.

Towards Monopoly

"Another point is that the larger the turnover, the better variety of goods you can put in to choose from. At the present time we are having a change in the system of distribution. Economic conditions are gravitating towards monopoly. A time is coming when in the towns there will be very few private traders, but men that are moved about from town to town, and them do not help to build up local community life.

Philosophy of Co-operation

"One of the most depressing effects of my itinerary is that many of the directors of co-operative trading associations have no idea of the philosophy of co-operation. We want to study the social and educational side as well as the economic of our movement.

"The purpose of the co-operative movement is to eliminate competition. The more unselfish your interests are, the greater is your gain. The general acceptance of that is universal.

"*If we had international co-operation, there would have been no war.* The movement is always on the side of peace. During the war the international movement was the only one to withstand the strain. The churches were not agreed. It would be impossible to have war if the co-operative mind was in power.

"When you have a community that are governed by high co-operative ideals, your community will be a power for good. You want to build up a super-structure. You really have started at the top, through the economic position. Now you want to educate your people to have an unselfish spirit and follow out our motto, 'Each for all, and all for each—service, not profit'."

Should Plant Tulip Bulbs in the Fall

A Few Pointers for Members Who Wish To Have Beautiful Gardens

(By JOHN GLAMBECK)

I have often wondered why the flower loving farm women do not plant tulips. The tulips are the earliest flowers in the spring, they are very beautiful in their many colors, easy to grow, remain in the ground from year to year, and bulbs cost less than most other flower bulbs.

Tulips must be planted in the fall, near freeze-up is the best time, they should be planted four to six inches apart and the same in depth. If you have any sand handy it is a good plan to put about 3 inches of sand in the bottom of the bed, bury the bulbs in the sand, then place 3 inches of dirt on top, this will keep their mortal enemy the white grub away.

Plant bulbs right away when you receive them or place them in a cold storage until ready to plant. Bulbs should not be exposed before planting; otherwise they may rot in the ground. If bulbs are planted too early in the fall and start to grow and the bloom bud emerges from the bulb it is sure to freeze and be killed. As long as the bud remains in the bulb no degree of frost can hurt it. There are two distinct classes of tulips, the early flowering and the late, or so-called May flowering tulips. The early kind bloom a couple of weeks or more ahead of the other, are seldom more than a foot high and contain nearly every color.

The Later Varieties

The later kind (which I prefer) are divided into three varieties, viz., Darwin, Breeder and Cottage varieties. The Darwins are tall strong flowers with large cup-shaped beautifully outlined flowers carried on long stiff stems with colors ranging from almost jet black through purple and lilac to crimson and scarlet, mauve and pink.

Breeder tulips are not quite as tall as Darwins, but produce even larger flowers. The colors include many which are rare in flowers, bronzes, browns, purples, blue blacks, deep mauves, dull golds and dark lilacs, beautifully blended.

Cottage tulips resemble Darwins and Breeders in time of bloom and type of flower, except that they are of somewhat more slender growth and some have more pointed buds and more slender stems. They harmonize perfectly with the others and supply the brighter shades and colors, particularly yellows which neither of the other sorts possess.

Many of this family also are sweet-scented. Some of them bloom later than the Darwins and prolong the tulip season well into June.

The best way is to plant a selection of all three kinds.

Correspondence

CO-OPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Minneapolis, Minn.,

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I want to compliment you and thank you most sincerely for the editorial in your August 1st issue "An Ambassador's 'Indiscretion'."

First Among Objectives

First among the greater things that we hoped to result from co-operation among farmers is the prevention of wars. Co-operation is the practical application of the Golden Rule.

Farmers have found this principle to be to their advantage and happiness in their communities where co-operative creameries, livestock shipping associations, elevators and co-operative insurance companies have been developed and operated by the farmers of a single community.

During the past 10 years farmers have applied this same principle to co-operation on a larger scale of which your own co-operative organization is an example and other such organizations in Canada, and in this section of the United States, the Land O'Lakes Creameries, where over 80,000 farmers are working together co-operatively in one organization.

May we not hope that in time men will be willing to extend this principle over all the earth, and may we not believe that as it has been to the advantage of the people within a single community, and then to the people of a whole state, it may prove of the same advantage when

applied throughout countries and between countries?

That statement that "the power to declare war is the one power that the people should deny to Governments," is the most significant statement that has been uttered in our times, and it should be made known and understood to the toiling masses of the earth that have always and will always bear the suffering and burdens of war.

Preparing for New War

It seems true, and alarmingly so, that the civilized nations of the earth are preparing for another war; not against so-called bolshevism, communism and anarchism, but against and among civilized nations conducting governments and business according to the highest conception of government and business.

People have asked the reason for the last war, and no satisfactory reason has ever been given or ever will be, other than that it was the greatest mistake of all time that Governments have ever made.

And what reasons are to be given for the next war among civilized people?

It is certainly time that the power to declare war should be denied governments and placed in the hands of the people. Give the people of the earth an opportunity to consider this problem and they will settle it with common sense and there will not be a "next war."

The farmers should express themselves on this matter and make themselves heard by the law makers of their respective countries.

Now is the time to act. If we wait until the next war is on, it will then be "every man for his own country and the devil for all." The man who protests against war then will be branded a traitor, however worthy his motive.

If the same attitude were taken toward men who talk war in time of peace, that is taken toward men who talk peace in time of war, there would be much less "preparedness" and "the next war" talk.

The farmers, through their co-operative organizations, can do much to outlaw war in our generation.

We may take courage from the fact that men and women in every civilized country on earth are now working for world peace. We can outlaw war if we will.

Very respectfully,
A. J. McGUIRE,
General Manager
Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc.

EXPRESS OPINION ON McMURRAY RESOLUTION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I have very much pleasure in submitting for publication the following resolution which was passed unanimously at our last meeting:

Resolved, That we, the members of Progressive Local, No. 359, U.F.A., do hereby strongly and unanimously protest against the following:

a. The publication of the boxed "Hands Off China" resolution from McMurray and Waterways Local, No. 291, on page 24 of *The U.F.A.* of July 4, 1927.

b. The sentiments expressed in the resolution.

c. The attempted bringing of the U.F.A. into international politics, a sphere into which it cannot intelligently enter.

d. The publication of such anti-British sentiments; which are certainly not in the interests of our organization, and which will likely cause a number of members to resign from the U.F.A.

e. The lending of the columns of our paper to such purposes.

Yours faithfully,
WM. PARKER,
Secretary Treasurer
Progressive Local, No. 359.
Lacombe, Alta.

(a) and (b) The circumstance that there is a difference of opinion between two Locals does not appear to warrant a refusal to publish the views of one of them, to the extent that space permits.

(c) and (e) The U.F.A. Convention and District Associations and Locals have concerned themselves for many years with such international issues as Peace and War. It appears to us that the farmers of this Province are no less capable of forming intelligent judgments than other classes of citizens.

(d) The powers mentioned in the protest by McMurray and Waterways Local against military intervention in China were "Britain, France and the United States." Responsibility for the terms of the resolution rests with McMurray Local, but we did not judge that it was intended to express any sort of antipathy to the British people. We have never come across any instance of anti-British feeling in the Association or in any of the Locals, and we believe that the most cordial goodwill towards the British people is general among Alberta farmers.—*Editor.*

A CARDINAL PRINCIPLE

"The toleration of differences of opinion (is) among the cardinal principles of a sanely progressive social order."—F. C. S. Schiller, M.A., D.Sc., fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

QUESTION THAT GRENFELL NOTES ASKED

Dr. Grenfell, of Labrador, who organized the co-operative movement among the people of the Labrador coast, to whom he has devoted his life, in a recent work outlined the policy he had followed in all co-operative enterprise.

"I decided," said he, "that, for my part, I would never ask a man whether he believed exactly as I did before I could agree to work whole-heartedly with him. If we wait till our thinking machines are all in complete accord before we co-operate we shall never work together in the universal brotherhood."

WOULD OUTLAW WAR

Closely paralleling the recent statement by Alanson Houghton, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, to the effect that the power to declare war is the one power which the people should deny to their governments, is the following by Lieut.-Commander R. N. Keyworthy, M.P., a British officer who served with distinction in the navy during the world war and who before and since the war has been a prominent figure in British public life:

"The failure of the Geneva Conference has removed all hope of the 1928 World Conference on Disarmament accomplishing anything practicable. . . . The experts will never agree; they can never agree. The admiral who will willingly cut down warships does not yet exist. The politicians must now take a hand, and failing them the people themselves. I believe that the British and American people are prepared to outlaw war and agree on its future illegality—any kind of war, anywhere in the world, against anyone. That is the only hope for the future."

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 5)

of distiller knights and baronets whose claim to distinction rested on these illegal contributions.

* * *

It is true that persons who are deserving of honor have titles conferred upon them in Great Britain from time to time. Occasionally men and women of the highest distinction are recognized in this way by the state. But there can be no doubt that the selling of titles in exchange for party funds is an unmitigated evil. The removal of the ban on titles for Canadians would provide new opportunities for the lowering of the standards of our public life.

* * *

Politicians who hanker after the removal of the ban on titles for Canadians may have been tempted by the recent revelations by Lord Rosebery of the extent to which titles of honor have been conferred, even in Great Britain, in return for contributions to party campaign funds. If it is impossible to prevent the sale of titles of honor in Britain, it cannot be doubted that the removal of the ban in this country would open up new possibilities of trafficking at the expense of the public interest. The Duke of Northumberland has stated that the price of a knighthood during the regime of a recent British Government, was £15,000, and the price of a baronetcy several thousand pounds more. A dozen Canadian knighthoods at $100,000 would provide the party in power with a very useful campaign fund for use in the hamboozling of the common people.

* * *

"Titles distinguish the mediocre, embarrass the superior, and are disgraced by the inferior. Great men refuse titles because they are jealous of them."—*Bernard Shaw.*

* * *

CLEARING AWAY FALSEHOOD

Under the heading of "War Fable-Taught in American Schools," Lieut.-Col. Thomas J. Dickson, Senior Chaplain of the First Division of the United States Army in the world war, has written, in the August number of *Current History*, a devastating criticism of certain text books now in use.

In the opening paragraph he declared:

"There are 107 American school histories on file in the Congressional Library and National Bureau of Education. Not one has a correct account of the great troop movements and momentous situations of the world war. I know of no mitigating circumstances to plead in defence of those who have been guilty of making false, absurd and stupid statements in print and circulating them in American histories."

Colonel Dickson cites a multitude of incorrect and seriously misleading statements appearing in the text books. No one who reads the article can be left in doubt that the charge has been proved to the hilt, largely from official records. Future citizens in the schools where these text books are used, are being taught "history" which is false in many import-

ent particulars, and will carry through life an honest belief in accounts of events which are largely false. Unless they are studious in disposition, and "dig up" the facts for themselves, they will go through life quite sincerely convinced that any other accounts than those they have read are "anti-American." At least that is what is likely to happen unless the text books complained of are withdrawn or revised.

The work which Colonel Dickson is doing is of course in the highest degree patriotic, and will not reflect, except in the most creditable way, on the American people. Yet he is likely to be denounced in some quarters as "anti-American," just as British and Canadian citizens who in the interest of international goodwill, seek in their own countries to explode current fallacies, are likely at times, to be denounced as "anti-British." Not many months have passed since Miss Macphail was attacked by certain powerful newspapers because, in a public speech, she quoted indubitable facts recorded in a text book in use in the schools. In this instance it was the newspapers which sought to behood the public mind. They denounced Miss Macphail for repeating what every serious student of history knew to be the truth.

Colonel Dickson's work can most effectively be done in the United States, just as we in Canada can be most usefully employed in setting our own house in order.

Why Lord Cecil Resigned from Baldwin Cabinet

(From the *Manchester Guardian*, England)

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood resigned from the Conservative Government of Great Britain on August 29th, owing to serious differences with the majority of his colleagues in regard to the recent Geneva Conference and other questions of international policy.

Lord Cecil's letter of resignation and the Premier's reply are summarized below.

After assuring the Premier that his resignation is not due to any personal difficulty, Lord Cecil says:

"The difficulty is, I am sorry to say, much more serious, for I cannot conceal from myself that on the broad policy of disarmament the majority of the Cabinet and I are not really agreed.

"I believe that a general reduction and limitation of armaments is essential to the peace of the world and on that peace depends not only the existence of the British Empire, but even that of European civilization itself. It follows that I regard the limitation of armaments as by far the most important public question of the day. Further I am convinced that no considerable limitation of armaments can be obtained except by international agreement. On the attainment of such an agreement, therefore, in my judgment, the chief energies of the Government ought to be concentrated. I do not say that it should be bought at any price, but I do say that it is of greater value than any other political object.

"Much that happened during the session last spring of the Preparatory Commission for the reduction and limitation of armaments was to me of a disquieting nature. Over and over again I was compelled by my instructions to maintain propositions in the Commission which were difficult to reconcile with any serious desire for the success of its labours. For the most part these instructions turned on smaller points, but the cumulative effect on the minds of the Commission was very unfortunate and was largely the cause of its comparative ill success.

"Nevertheless, when you were good enough to ask me to be one of the British representatives at the recent conference I gladly accepted. I thought that there was little doubt of agreement being reached, and I believed that an agreement between the three great naval Powers to a reduction of their armaments would be of great assistance in facilitating the efforts of the Preparatory Commission for general limitation. Its failure would, of course, be a corresponding disaster, but I did not contemplate failure.

"Unfortunately, failure followed, and the causes of that failure may have to be probed when Parliament meets. It is enough now to say that I found myself out of sympathy with the instructions I received and believe that an agreement might have been reached on terms which would have sacrificed no essential British interest.

The Future

"What then, of the future? I look back on the refusal to accept the Treaty of Mutual Assistance, the unconditional rejection of the Protocol, the Ministerial declaration against compulsory arbitration, the partial failure of the Preparatory Commission, and now the breakdown of the Three-Power Conference. An advance in the direction, first of security, then of arbitration, lastly of disarmament itself has been tried, and in each case has made little progress. In each case the policy I advocated has been more or less completely overruled. As it has been in the past, so will it be in the future. The same causes will produce similar effects. For the truth is, however unwilling I am to recognise it, that in these matters my colleagues do not agree with me.

"I can see no way, then, in which I can be of further service in the Cabinet to this cause, which I regard as supremely important. But outside there is much to be done. The hope of the future lies in an aroused and instructed public opinion. That is an object which may employ all and more than all the energies which remain to me."

Mr. Baldwin's Reply

The Premier's letter of reply regrets Lord Cecil's decision to resign, and is concerned at his statement that "on the broad policy of disarmament the majority of the Cabinet and I are not really agreed." The Prime Minister, in reply, takes a statement of policy made by the Foreign Secretary "in terms previously discussed and approved by the whole Cabinet," and from it concludes:

"It is not, I think, on the broad policy of peace and disarmament that our differences, so far as there are differences, arise as much as on the means by which that policy can be most effectively forwarded. Even here there was at least a large measure of agreement."

Mr. Baldwin declares that he can take no responsibility for the failure of the Geneva Naval Conference, but refuses to share Lord Cecil's pessimism as to the future:

"It is true that no great progress has as yet been made on the lines of the great world conference to which you refer. The Geneva Protocol did not commend itself to us any more than did the Treaty of Mutual Assistance to our predecessors.

"But, as I have already noted, progress has been made by other, if less ambitious, methods. The Washington Conference, the Locarno Treaty, and the settlement with Turkey have all led to some measure of disarmament, and indicate that progress can be made on the lines we are pursuing. Year by year our own aggregate expenditure on armaments has fallen, and year by year in the world at large the importance of this question is becoming more deeply felt alike by Governments and peoples. I am not without hope that even the Three Powers Conference, notwithstanding its apparent failure, may yet result not only in a possible early reduction in naval armaments but in the long run in a better understanding of each other's problems and difficulties by the nations concerned.

"I do not underrate the difficulties. They are, as we have always known, many and great, but that is not, in my opinion, a reason for throwing up the sponge. It is the task of statesmen to learn from failure no less than from success, and this is more especially the case in an age-long problem that has hitherto baffled all efforts to find a permanent solution. I can only regret that you are no longer willing to continue as our principal representative in the international discussions on disarmament, and that I must now seek elsewhere for the help for which I hitherto turned to you."

WATERHOLE U.F.W.A. PICNIC

The ladies of Waterhole U.F.W.A. held their annual outing and lawn party on August 13th, at Sylvan Glade Farm, home of their president, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. MacArthur and Mrs. Strong acting as hostesses. Mrs. Galway, U.F.W.A. director for Peace River North, gave an interesting talk on women's activities in the Farmer movement. Mrs. Strong gave a report on the U.F.A. Convention held at Spirit River.

The usual jolly time at Sylvan Glade was enjoyed. Among this year's new and attractive features are a rustic bridge across the garden pool, with water lilies blooming beneath; a curving rock and flower bordered walk, starting from the pergola at the side door and ending at a rustic bench underneath a bird home, fashioned after the style of the settler's log cabin. Canarybird vine and nasturtiums climb over the walls of the garage, while the foundations of the house and conservatory are smothered in colorful bloom; numerous ornamental trees and flowering shrubs have been added this year.

Refreshments included fresh raspberries from a small garden patch which has yielded more than one hundred quarts this year. Sylvan Glade, with its well cultivated acres, shelter belts, curving walks and drive, is a very creditable example of what can come from a small beginning on our prairie homesteads where there is the spirit of home-making and energy, when it is remembered that at the close of the war Mr. Strong built his 12 by 16 shack and broke sod with an ox team and walking plow.—A.L.R.

A young girl came to the late Father Healey of Dublin, and confessed that she feared she had incurred the sin of vanity. "What makes you think that?" asked her father confessor.

"Because every morning when I look into the mirror I think how beautiful I am."

"Never fear, my girl," was the reassuring reply, "That isn't a sin; it's only a mistake."—*The Churchman.*

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Issued Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Pool Proves Example for British Farmer

A. J. McPhail, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and President of the Central Selling Agency, has just returned from Europe, where he spent six weeks doing Pool business in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Mr. McPhail visited Europe to study wheat marketing conditions in the principal importing countries with a view to extending and improving the machinery of the Central Selling Agency.

Upon his return Mr. McPhail commented briefly on his trip as follows: "A great deal of interest is being taken throughout Great Britain in the operations of the Canadian Wheat Pool by the public generally, in government circles and particularly by men engaged in the grain trade. On the whole the Canadian Wheat Pool is very favorably regarded. It is held up as an example to the British farmer to follow as a way out of his present difficulties. It is pointed out that if the farmers of Western Canada can co-operate to sell their wheat through one single agency the same principle can be applied to the products raised by the British producers. It seems to be taken for granted that the Canadian Pool is a great influence in the wheat marketing and the result of the influence has been to stabilize the price of wheat upwards.

"It is also stated by men in a position to know, that, since the inception of the Pool, speculation has been very greatly curtailed. There can be no question that the Canadian Wheat Pool is regarded everywhere in Europe as a very successful farmers' co-operative marketing organization. There is a fear expressed in some quarters that the power of such organization may some time be used to raise the price of wheat to an unduly high level. Such fears are not well founded. If the Pool now has power, or in the future will develop such strength as to be able to unduly raise the price of wheat it would be very short sighted on the part of those in control of its policies to use such power in the manner indicated."

Co-operative Membership Data

Minnesota appears to be a state where the farmers have a strong leaning toward the co-operative method of marketing and purchasing. Eighty-two per cent of the farmers participating in co-operative activity are members of two or more associations: 35 per cent are members of two organizations, 24 per cent are members of three associations, 16 per cent are members of 4 associations, and 7 per cent are members of five or more different associations. Only 18 per cent of the farmer co-operators of the state belong to but one association.

Thirty-six per cent of the California co-operators are members of two associations; 15 per cent, members of three; 3 per cent, members of four; and 1 per cent, members of five or more.

The percentages in some of the other states, belonging to two or more associations, are as follows: Indiana, 54 per cent; South Dakota, 54 per cent; Ohio, 52 per cent; Wisconsin, 50; Nebraska, 48; Kansas, 48; North Dakota, 45; New York, 45; Iowa, 43.

The data collected indicate that the estimated 2,700,000 memberships in co-operative associations in the United States at the close of 1925 were held by 1,800,000 individuals.

NOTICE

In the last issue of The U.F.A. we mentioned that fair and full reports of Pool meetings were carried in the Calgary *Herald*. Quite Unintentionally we perhaps reflected upon the many daily and weekly papers published in the Province who have been loyal supporters of the Pool ever since its inception. The only exception we wished to make was the Calgary *Albertan*, which has carried a number of garbled reports of Pool meetings.

SAYS WHEAT POOL BUILT HIS BARN

"T. A. Cox, a farmer residing seven miles east of town, has built a barn which is a model of its kind. It is a structure 32x48, with a 14-foot lean-to, cement floors throughout, and a capacious hay loft. The barn has room for twelve head of horses and ten head of dairy cows. The cow partitions are supplied with the latest style stanchions, a ventilation system has been installed, also hay lift and hay carrier. Many other handy and convenient arrangements make this barn one of the most improved and up-to-date for miles around. Mr. Cox also carries on some extensive experiments in gardening and tree planting and has had some wonderful results during the past fifteen years. He claims that extra receipts from Wheat Pool checks have built his barn and bought a new car."—Edmonton *Journal*.

PRICE OUTLOOK IN U.S.

The outlook for fairly good prices for all farm products in the U.S. this year is fairly bright. With the exception of potatoes and beans it looks as though all crops the country over will be below average in quantity. All fruits will be very considerably below last year's production. Recent U.S. Government estimates place the corn crop 250,000,000 bushels below the crop of last year. Corn is now quoted at $1.28 per bushel as compared with 96 cents a year ago. The situation in the wheat and oat crop is similar. Cotton farmers will get a much better price than they did last year. The outlook for dairy farmers is also promising.

"The same forces that are driving the American farmer to bankruptcy drove the Canadian farmers to co-operation. And perhaps the only reason that our northern neighbors have made a bigger success of wheat pooling than we have—as Ellsworth Huntington suggests in Scribner's Magazine—is that Canada has more intelligent farmers than we have."—Nebraska *Wheat Grower*.

A Few of the Signers of the Second Series

Harvest activities have resulted in a slowing up of the drive for the signing of the Second Series contracts. However, each day sees a considerable number coming in. A few of the larger signers are: A. Niemi, Trochu, 480 acres; Floyd S. Blair, Youngstown, 300 acres; Peter Martens & Son, Naco, 400 acres; H. H. Montgomery, Nanton, 360 acres; Jacob Maron, Hemaruka, 350 acres; Anton Frank, Waterhole, 300 acres; John V. Sullivan, Oyen, 300 acres; Mike Chernawsky, Mundare, 300 acres; J. L. McMillan, Clyde, 530 acres; D. W. Ireland, Ryley, 320 acres; Rodger Donnelly, Clyde, 300 acres; Herbert E. MacFarlane, Excel, 300 acres.

Ray H. Olmstead, Claresholm, 320 acres; Goodwin C. Knudson, Provost, 300 acres; Dogland Bros., Provost, 300 acres; G. E. Rose, Camrose, 400 acres; Geo. G. Day, Three Hills, 350 acres; A. F. Cole, Puffer, 500 acres; G. H. Murphy, Barnwell, 300 acres; J. W. Thompson, Provost, 700 acres; D. O. Thompson, Provost, 300 acres; Dan Stuckly, Provost, 300 acres; D. C. Ferguson, Ratlaw, 300 acres; A. E. Fawns, Sterling, 400 acres; Wm. Redd, Raymond, 350 acres; J. D. Farquharson, Provost, 300 acres; Geo. Halsten, Provost, 300 acres; Ed. Farquharson, Provost, 400 acres; Emil H. Baun, Monarch, 300 acres; Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, Alberta Government, 335 acres at Vulcan.

Tony Glowacki, Arrowwood, 300 acres; M. H. Littlebo, Forestburg, 300 acres; P. C. Moe, Alliance, 400 acres; Campbell & Gould, Consort, 450 acres.

E. F. Wise, a well known British authority on food supplies, who was consulted recently by the *Daily Herald*, the official organ of the British Labor Party, regarding his views of the Canadian Pools stated: "These Pools are actually an important stage in the re-organization of the world's wheat supply, which the labor report on agriculture contemplates and desires. While we in this country are urging co-operation among our farmers the Canadians have gone and done it." Wise also stated that much of the profit of wheat speculators of Chicago and Winnipeg has been cut down and gave as his opinion that the Pool system will become world embracing.

The acreage seeded to Durum in Canada and the United States in 1927 was much greater than the acreage in 1926. The production of Durum in the U.S. this year will be approximately 80,000,000 bushels, nearly double the production in 1926. The chief reason for the increase is the fact that Durum is much more resistant to rust than the common varieties of spring and winter wheat. Durum is used largely for making macaroni, it is unsuitable as a flour wheat. It looks as though the market will be over supplied with Durum this year and prices are expected to be considerably lower than last year. Agricultural authorities in the U.S. are warning farmers to reduce their acreage of this variety.

Peace River District Impressions

By LEONARD D. NESBITT,
In Charge of Publicity for the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Free land has always been an impelling lure to the settler. It was the free land in the Western United States that started the surge across the Mississippi after the Civil War. Free homesteads in Western Canada resulted in successive waves of immigration that populated the Prairie Provinces. Free land is the magnet which is drawing men to the Peace River district now.

Since the dawn of 1927 some six hundred homesteads have been filed upon at the land offices in Grande Prairie and Peace River. The choice homesteads close to the railways have been largely taken up, it is true, but there are vast areas of free land still available. Out of a total of over ten million acres of surveyed lands in the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts, over seven million acres were still available for homestead entry at the beginning of the year.

What features does the country possess which offer encouragement to new settlers?

Fertile soil that grows a high quality of grain. Long hours of sunlight which rapidly ripens grains and vegetables. Wheat ripens in 100 to 115 days and vegetables such as tomatoes, pumpkins, cucumbers and corn mature early. The luxuriant growth of all kinds of vegetables is a feature of the country.

There are wild fruits of many kinds, notably raspberries, blueberries, strawberries and saskatoons. Wood lots provide ample fuel and cheap lumber. There is plenty of good water in most districts. Wild grasses grow in great profusion and provide ample feed for cattle and horses.

There are no gophers in the Peace River country, and the potato bug, that pestiferous insect that creates such havoc in older settled countries, has not put in an appearance in that northern district as yet.

The rainfall is fairly abundant, devastating droughts being unknown, and hail is uncommon.

Freight Charges Materially Cut

Freight charges have been materially cut down and wheat can be shipped from the end of the railway to tidewater for 28c a hundred pounds. Hogs can be shipped from the railway end to Edmonton at a total cost of 1c a pound.

Educational facilities are good. The settlers are keen about the schooling available for their children. There is no neglect in this respect. The roads are fairly good—in fact one might call them real good considering the conditions. Small hospitals are located at advantageous points and every town and village has its doctor. The older settled districts are under rural municipal government and taxes for municipal and school purposes are not high—about $40 a quarter section.

The major portion of the whole country is park land, the open prairie having occasional wood lots or coppices. The settler on these lands has quite a respectable area of virgin land ready to be plowed and can do what clearing he desires at his leisure.

Improved land within reasonable distances of a railway, say from five to ten miles, can be purchased at from $2,500 to $3,500 a quarter section.

Most of this information was gathered on what is known as the Central Canada railway, which runs to Whitelaw. From there I motored to Waterhole. I regret I was unable to visit the Grand Prairie country, for reports state it to be a wonderful farming area. It was in that country (at Wembley) that Herman Trolle grew his world's championship wheat and oats. It is there, too (at Beaverlodge) that W. D. Albright, the Apostle of the Peace Block, has achieved such wonderful results on the government demonstration farm, and at his own farm, in growing all kinds of small grains, vegetables and grasses. Albright is also a prolific and entertaining writer and many of his articles are published in government reports and Canadian periodicals.

I was impressed with the improvements in the country around Falher and at Donnelly. High Prairie is an attractive little town, and the district impresses one as being progressive. Orin Keay, one of the strong Wheat Pool supporters there, informed me that moose, deer and other big game are abundant in the vicinity.

* * *

To retrace my steps, the meeting at Berwyn was well-attended and great interest was shown. M. J. Upton, Pool delegate for the district, was present there, and also at Grimshaw, Griffin Creek, Peace River and Waterhole.

Berwyn has a Pool elevator, operated by L. Bain, and it handled 130,000 bushels from the 1926 crop, out of 150,000 bushels shipped from that point. Pool members are apparently well-satisfied with the operations of their elevator. The Pool is building or buying elevators at several other points in the Peace country and will have at least six houses there this fall in readiness to receive grain.

Griffin Creek is a well-settled and prosperous district, with the farmers making good progress and satisfied with their country. Grimshaw appears to be an excellent farming country, too, and is going ahead rapidly. At Peace River town there is not a great deal of farming, but the Judah district, not far away, is developing.

Falher is largely a French settlement and the thrift and industry of that race is well exemplified by the appearance of the farms. Donnelly is close by and E. E. Reguier, sub-agent of Dominion Lands, located at that point, informed me that he had received entries for 140 homesteads and soldier grants during the present year. Quite a few war veterans are located there and a number attended the meeting. They appear to be doing well.

Settlers Optimistic

Throughout the entire district the settlers are cheerful and keenly optimistic. They are looking forward eagerly to the time when a railway outlet to the Pacific coast will be provided. Last year over five million bushels of wheat was exported. This year there will be a big increase. When the time comes that ten million bushels will be raised, the Peace River country will look to Sir Henry Thornton, president of the C.N.R., to redeem his pledge to build a coast out-

Berwyn Pool Elevator

This elevator handled 130,000 bushels of grain last year, out of a total of 150,000 bushels shipped from the 1926 crop. L. Bain is the operator.

Street Scene at Berwyn

Main Street of a Progressive Peace River Town.

bet. Judging by the amount of breaking being done, it will not be very long before that bushelage will be reached.

The hospitality of the Peace River people has to be experienced to be appreciated. They are kind to the stranger within their gates. I can give personal testimony to support this statement, and conclude by expressing my appreciation to the people who made my two weeks stay in Peace River a very happy and pleasant fortnight.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

According to the U.S. Crop Reporting Board the world's wheat area this year will probably be the largest ever harvested. It will be even larger next year. The Board believes that American wheat will remain on a "world market" basis in 1928, and, with average yields in important wheat producing countries, the world market situation will not be as favorable as now for disposing of American export wheat.

With a gradually increasing acreage, world wheat supplies will probably be great next year, unless crop yields fall below the average. The world crop being harvested now, according to the Board, will probably be little if any larger than that of last year. The Board estimates that the American crop of 1927 will probably provide an export surplus of between 220,000,000 and 240,000,000 bushels—the largest since 1925.

The Pool and the Scottish Co-operative Societies

In the August 20th issue of "The Scottish Co-Operator", the official organ of the consumers' co-operative societies in Scotland, there appears a report of the quarterly conference of Falkirk and District Conference Association held recently at Slamannam. The article carries the title "Wheat Pool a Menace", which was apparently inspired from the subject matter of a paper entitled "Is The Wheat Pool A Menace To The Consumer?" presented to the gathering by Mr. William Gallacher, a director of the Scottish Wholesale Co-Operative Society. According to the report, Mr. Gallacher said he was convinced the Pool had a considerable influence on the price of bread. Following the discussion of the paper Mr. Gallacher remarked that he was of the opinion that the Wheat Pool was an important factor in the steady advance of wheat prices within recent years. He pointed out, however, that the all important question was whether or no the increase in price was reasonable or justifiable; whether or no it represented a fair return to the farmer for his labor or a monopoly price wrung from the consumer. Mr. Gallacher said he could not answer the queries he had raised, but he hoped that some point of contact would be found between the Pool and the co-operative consumers' movement so that they might become mutually helpful.

Unreasonable Statements

There is no complaint to make against the sentiments expressed by Mr. Gallacher but protest must be made against the unreasonable statements made by speakers during the discussion which followed the paper. One of the speakers thought Mr. Gallacher's views much too mild and advocated that the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England should combine to fight "this huge monopoly." Another speaker moved that the meeting express the hope that the S.C.W.S. and C.W.S. take immediate action against "the combine."

Attitude of Officials Puzzling

It is difficult to understand the attitude of some of the officials and members of the consumers' co-operative societies in Great Britain. No doubt part of the explanation is to be found in the fact that consumers' co-operative societies in the Old Country have been conspicuous successes, whereas the producers' co-operative societies have, on the whole, been notorious failures. The consumers' societies originated and have been developed by industrial workers entirely in urban centers. Unfortunately, some officials consider to the exclusion of other important phases of the movement, the all important and immediate objective to be cheap goods for the workers. They have apparently been too prone to look only at the consumptive side of the urban workers' activities and have overlooked entirely the legitimate interests of rural workers. They have been too ready to jump to the conclusion that there is a natural and irreconcilable antagonism of interests between producers' societies on the one hand and consumers' societies on the other. Their logic apparently runs like this: We as consumers aim to purchase our requirements as cheaply as possible. Producers are primarily interested in getting the highest price possible for their wares. Therefore, be it resolved that we, as consumers, do our utmost to oppose the attempts of producers to organize.

Now, no one can deny that there is a certain amount of logic in their statement of the case, as it is undoubtedly true that one of the aims of consumers' societies is to buy at low prices and one of the aims of producers' societies is to sell at high prices. However, the problem is far too complex to be stated in any such generality as the above. Consumers are interested and their welfare is vitally affected by many things other than immediate low prices. Producers, likewise, are interested and their welfare is greatly affected by many things other than immediate high prices. The problem of working out a more satisfactory relationship between producers' and consumers' co-operative societies is an extremely important and urgent one and one worthy of the attention of the ablest men in both movements. It is to be hoped that much new light will be shed on this very important problem when it is taken up at the forthcoming Congress of the International Co-Operative Alliance to be held in Stockholm.

Monopoly Notion a Myth

Before developing the subject further our Scotch friends may be assured that the Canadian Wheat Pool is not a "combine" or "huge monopoly" in any sense of these words. The argument advanced that the Canadian Pool is gaining control of Canada's wheat production for the purpose of extracting monopoly prices has no foundation whatsoever. The Canadian Pool could not get monopoly prices for any length of time even if it tried, and any attempt to do so could not but be harmful to Pool members, in the long run. If the Pool were to hold wheat for prices higher than prevailing demand and supply conditions warranted, buyers would go elsewhere for their wheat, wheat consumption would decrease, as people would substitute rye, rice, and potatoes, and other commodities, and Scotchmen could of course use more oats in the form of porridge, haggis, and oatmeal cakes. If the Pool held its members' wheat for unreasonable prices it could not dispose of the full crop each year. Moreover, were the Pool to hold back for high prices production would be stimulated in other countries which would ultimately and immediately lead to lower prices. We would remind our Scotch friends also that Canada produces each year only three to four hundred million bushels of wheat and that it is rather surprising to hear people, whose natural aptitude for economics is proverbial, speaking of a country which produces approximately ten per cent of the world's wheat supply extracting monopoly prices from anybody, let alone from Scotchmen.

Increase in Price Reasonable

Mr. Gallacher can rest assured that the increase in the price of wheat since the Pool's inception is, using his own words, reasonable and justifiable, and represents a fair return to the farmer for his labor and is not a monopoly price wrung from the consumer. When the Pools were first organized the farmers of Western Canada were in a desperate plight. They were heavily in debt. They were unable to liquidate the mortgages and notes they contracted in the period of expansion during and after the war with the ruinous prices received for the 1921 and 1922 crops. Had the prices of 1921 and 1922 prevailed any longer the farmers of the Prairie Provinces would have been forced to give up farming or repudiate their obligations. Even by accepting an appreciably lower standard of living they could not have carried on. Had wheat prices for the past few years been on the level of the prices during 1921 and 1922 there would have been a rapid decline in the amount of wheat grown in Western Canada. The inevitable result of such a decline would, of course, be higher prices to the consumer. The Scottish consumer, as well as all others, should be thankful for the Pool's timely contribution to the strengthening of wheat prices during the past few years, as only by receiving better prices could the prairie farmers produce sufficient wheat to meet the immediate demands of the consumers, not to mention the necessity of making preparations to produce a steady supply of wheat for the years to come.

Overlook Important Issue

The Scotch Co-operators have considered only one of the objectives of the Pool—to get a better price for members' grain—and having magnified it unduly conclude that the Pool is a high combine of selfish farmers anxious to bleed the consumer of his last penny. They have overlooked entirely most of the important issues involved, a few of which are:

1. As was mentioned previously, it is absolutely essential in order to maintain

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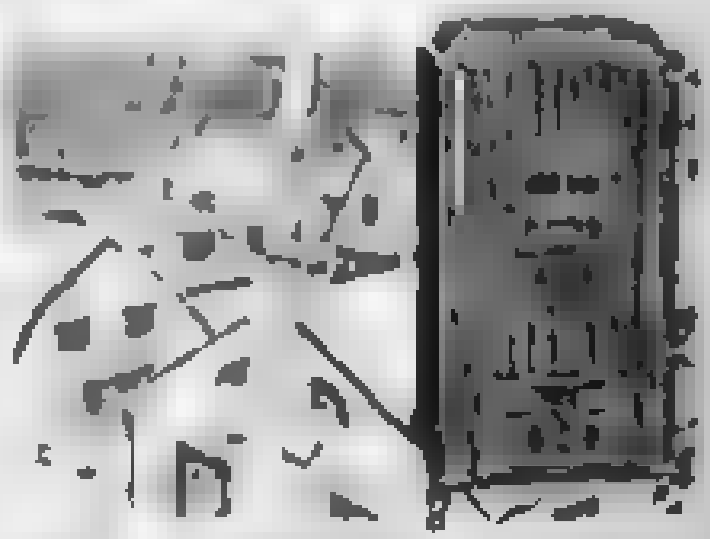

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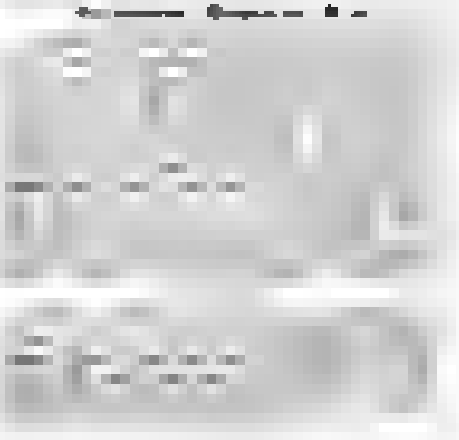

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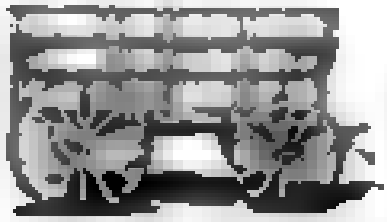

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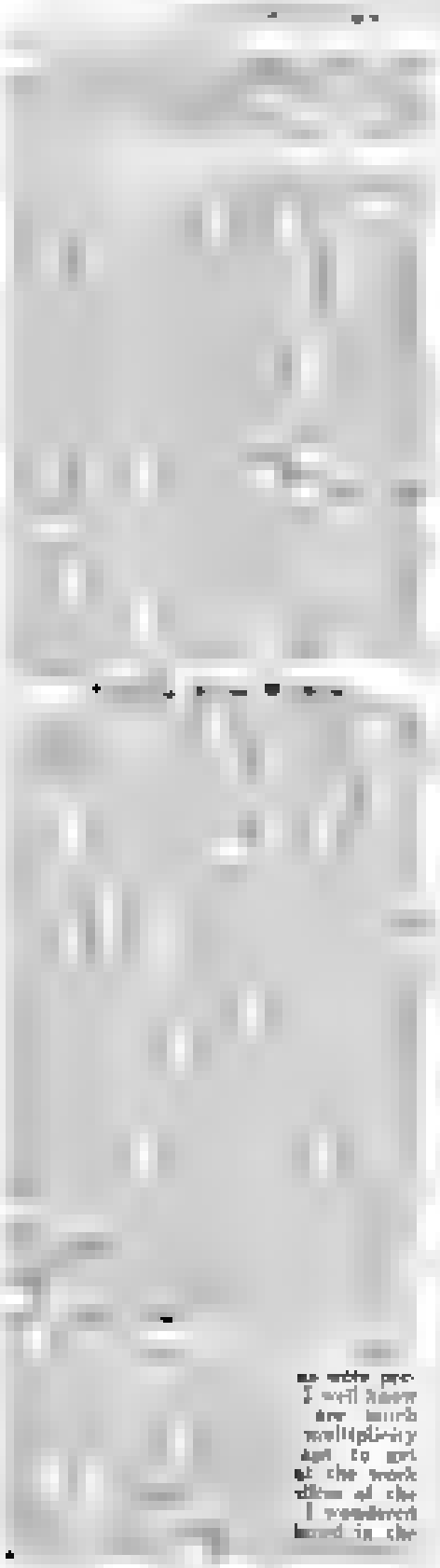
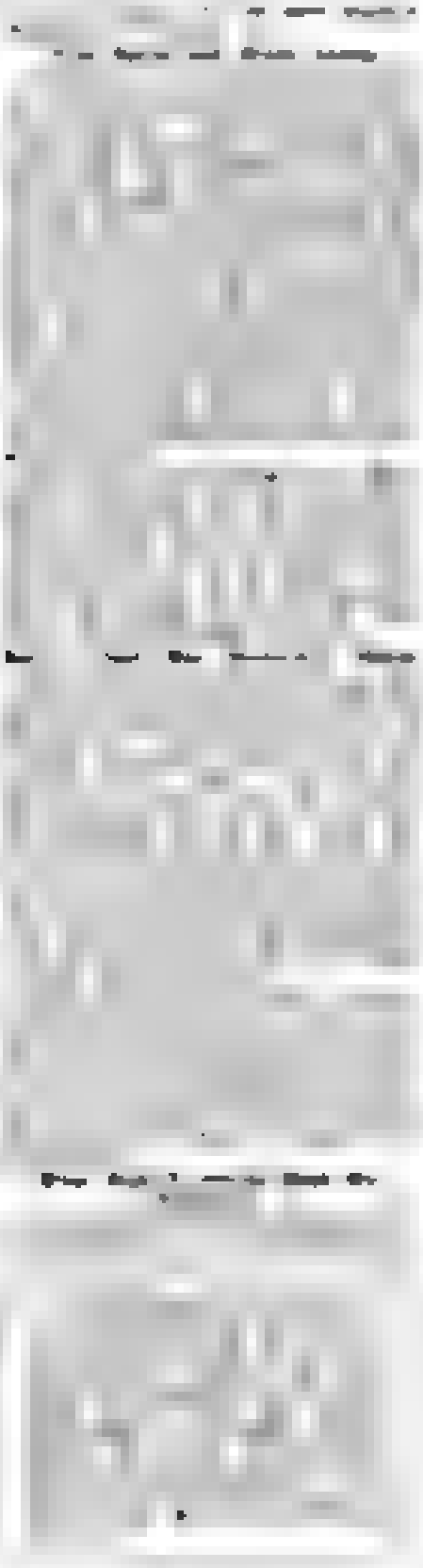
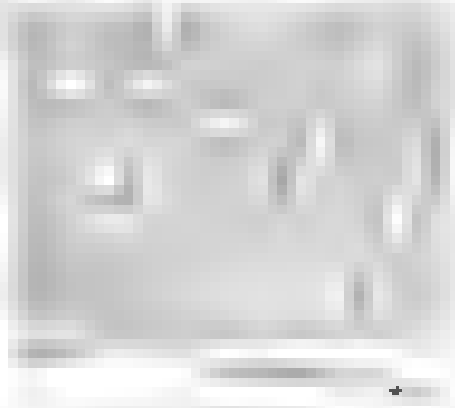
Some English Schools and the Annual Convention







Activities of the U. F. A.

COLLECT *these pretty*

PIECES OF CHINA

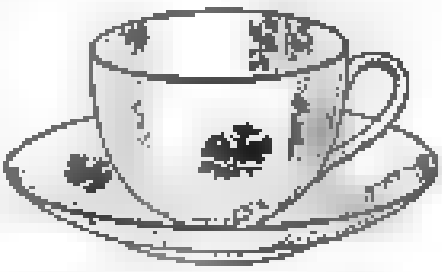
You'll like them

YOU get them in packages of Quick Quaker marked "China." Cups and saucers, plates, salt shakers—all delicately moulded, and beautifully decorated in blue and gold.

It's interesting to think what piece will be in the next package of Quick Quaker you buy. You will be proud to have this china on your table.

Quick Quaker is the world's greatest breakfast—cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes. Food that "stands by" and sustains you right through to the mid-day meal. Hot Quick Quaker and milk provide all the elements of health and nutrition in balanced proportions.

Economical, too. Nowhere else can you get such nourishment for so little. Same superiority of quality as in the famous Quaker Oats. Packages wrapped, sealed, dustproof



QUAKER OATS

—you have always known

QUICK QUAKER

—cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes

LOCAL SUPPLIES

Roll Call and Minute Book	$ 50
Receipt Book	15
Constitution, English, Per dozen	05
	50
Membership Cards, per 100	50
Buttons, U.F.A., U.F.W.A., or Junior	25

BOOKLETS

"How to Organize and Carry on a Local," per copy	10
"How to Conduct a Public Meeting," per copy	10
"Working Hints for U.F.W.A. Locals," per copy	05

U.F.A. CENTRAL OFFICE
Loughead Building, Calgary

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INVEST IN 4% ALBERTA DEMAND SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

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WHEN USING
FLY PADS
READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY
Best of all Fly Killers—10c and 15c per packet at all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

MAKES HENS LAY
MAKES POULTRY PAY
CHICKADEE
POULTRY
Rich in Vitamines
INCREASES EGG PRODUCTION
Keeps poultry healthy and active
Ask your Poultry Supply Dealer
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Rheumatism
Don't suffer needless pain. Warm some Minard's Liniment and rub well into the affected parts. You'll experience almost instant relief. For Minard's and pain simply can't get together.
The Great White Liniment
MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
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EVERYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY
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We have been doing photographic work in Calgary for years and employ none but experts in our laboratories
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106 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

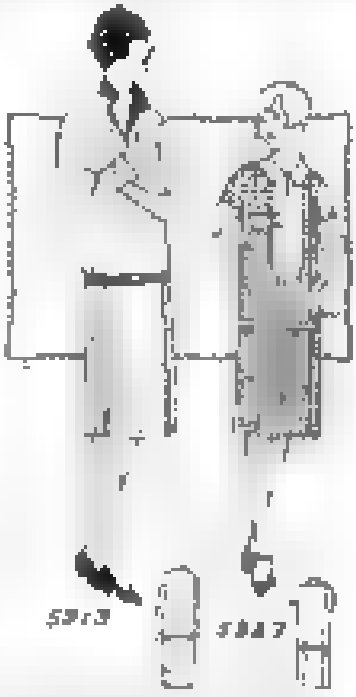
The roll call was answered by descriptions of "My home town," and Mrs. J. D. Skelton gave a short talk on current events. A number of guests attended by special invitation, and greatly appreciated a short story of Mrs. McClung's read by Mrs. H. C. Corbett. Mrs. R. Price Williams, inspector, was present and read us a second able talk which was of great benefit to the members of the new Local. Mrs. Hamman is reporting the meeting.

ENTERTAIN CLOVER BAR

The Fort Saskatchewan W.A. entertained the Clover Bar U.F.W.A. on the evening of March 1st at the home of Mrs. A. [illegible] and several ladies were present. The afternoon was spent in social meeting and a quilt was quilted. Mrs. Brindah and Mrs. Pa[illegible] Galloway won the prizes. Mrs. McClark and Mrs. Bar[illegible] may be [illegible] and Mrs. Peden and Mrs. O'Black will be [illegible] Mrs. Stetson, Mrs. Harry Peters, Mr. Morrison and Miss O. Stewart accepted the hostess in serving. Fort Saskatchewan Record.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send all orders to The U.F.A. Pattern Department, Lougheed Bldg., Calgary. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



5813 Ladies' Dress
Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 3/8 yds. of 40 inch cloth with 1/2 yd. of contrasting material for collar, cuffs and belt. It made without the long sleeve portions 3 1/4 yds. of 40 inch material is required. Price 15c.

5827 Girls' Dress.
Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. A 10 year size requires 2 3/8 yards of 36 inch material together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material for plaiting, long sleeve portions and facing on collar, cuffs and belt. If made without the long sleeve portions 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material is required. Price 15c.

PLEASE SEND NAME

Will the reader from Camrose U.F.W.A. who wanted to get a letter please forward her name to the Pattern Department together with 5 cents in payment for pattern?

Mrs. Gunn's Tour of Medicine Hat Much Appreciated

Mrs. Gunn, President of the U.F.W.A. paid an official visit to Medicine Hat and district, August 31st to September 3rd.

In writing to the Women Page, we passed through Medicine Hat with a wonderful crops and optimism running high.

Although the season is a busy one, the meetings were well attended all enjoyed Mrs. Gunn's addresses, her message of good will and the need of closer co-operation between farm men and farm women. Also strengthening our organization.

Among the Medicine Hat receptions was given at the home of the District paying to U.F.W.A. members and some of other women's organizations. A pleasure of listening to splendid address by Mrs. Gunn's visit to Birmingham Conference of the International Council of Women, held in Washington 1925. Mrs. Gunn was the representative of the Canadian Farm Women at that conference. All were charmed with her, and many comments made as to how we are fortunate in having such an efficient president.

WINNIFRED H. HARPER,
Director Medicine Hat.

WARDEN LOCAL

Warden U.F.W.A. Local met recently at the home of Mrs. A. Knox when about [illegible] members and visitors were present. The roll call was answered by short articles on "Current Events." A report on social welfare was given by Mrs. H. Wade, and a report on the Stettler convention was made. The program included community singing, a women's [illegible] conducted by Mrs. Farrell in which Mrs. West won first prize, and a piano duet by Mrs. Farrell and Miss Kathleen Brown.

Seasonable Recipes

Green Preserves. Following is a simple method of making the fruit which is greatly in many. After a garden feast the citron, remove seeds and rind, put on fire with enough water to keep from burning, cook until the rinds are tender, pierced with a straw, add 1/2 sugar to each 1/2 cups of the rinds and 1 lb. of lemon to each 1 quart of the preserve, cook until clear and seal while hot.

Chow Chow. 1 quart large cucumbers cut fine, 1 quart pickling cucumbers whole, 1 quart large onions, cut fine, 1 quart pickling onions, whole, 2 green peppers and 2 red peppers, chopped fine, cover with hot brine and let stand over night. In the morning drain, add 2 cups sugar, half gallon vinegar, 4 oz. mustard seed, 4 oz. celery seed, put on fire in preserving kettle bring to a boiling

...pound makes a paste of mustard and flour to mix with vinegar and oil only to be put in the dish already hot. Boil up well and stir. While cooking it stir in gradually two tablespoons peppers chopped fine. A tablespoon of onion is a good deal to use, unless you like onion pickle.

Favor the Restriction of Immigration

Resolution of U.F.W.A. Express Views on Important Question

The Resolution of the U.F.W.A. at its last meeting covered the following resolution:

Whereas during the past year [illegible] have come to Canada [illegible] and whereas there appears to be a [illegible] and whereas it is [illegible] be it

Resolved that we the members of the U.F.W.A. [illegible] are in favor of restricted immigration [illegible] the Province of Alberta [illegible]

That while a limited number of immigrants [illegible] to remain in the Province [illegible] that [illegible] among those [illegible] that [illegible] Province [illegible] be given [illegible] the Province [illegible] advantages [illegible] the case of farmers [illegible] can be given [illegible] of such a [illegible] to the Province [illegible] the case of [illegible] be given [illegible] that [illegible] and that [illegible] be given [illegible] Province [illegible] that [illegible] be done [illegible] be given [illegible]

That immigrants on a [illegible] of Agriculture [illegible] the Province [illegible]

[illegible] the members [illegible] to [illegible] immigrants [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Studebaker Certified
USED CARS

[illegible]

BUNIONS

The Corona
Hotel

U F A Junior Activities

[illegible]

[illegible]

You get more
loaves of better bread
when you use
Robin Hood
FLOUR

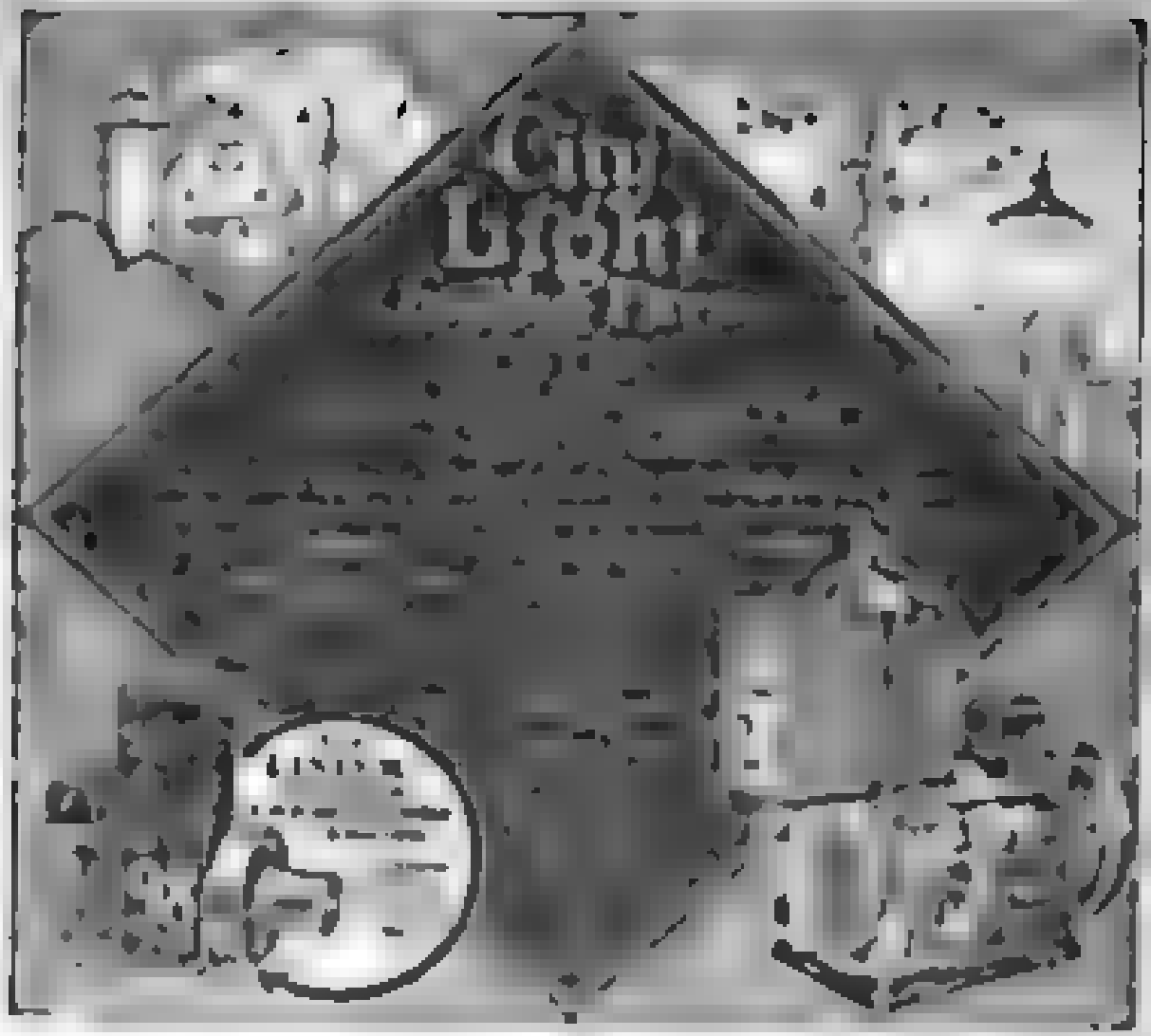
The Jewel Home Warmer

Quee Bros. Western Ltd.

THE
CALGARY
IRONWORKS
LTD.

Dr. C. F. Messenger

Producers of Canada Reaped Harvest in 1927 of Seed Sown in Parliamentary Session of 1926



Fifth Annual

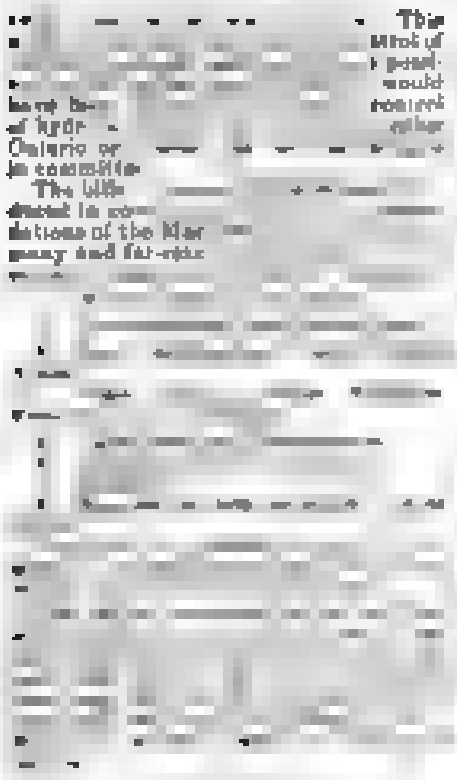
Stocker & Feeder SHOW and SALE

ALBERTA STOCK YARDS — CALGARY

OCTOBER 17th - 18th, 1927

Classes for **Feeder Steers and Feeder Lambs**

Carloads Feeder Steers and Feeder Lambs



Delco-Light will do all these things

for only a few cents a day

HERE are the most important things Delco-Light electricity will do on your farm. Read them carefully. Consider what each will mean to you in convenience gained or labor saved. Remember above all that Delco-Light will do all these things at a cost of only a few cents a day.

Delco-Light is a General Motors Product, made by the world's largest builders of farm electric equipment. Over 275,000 farms use Delco-Light. Simple and dependable in construction, its first cost and operating costs are surprisingly low. Made in styles and sizes for every need. May be purchased on the General Motors plan of deferred payments. Send card now.

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Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Sales and Installation Branches in Every Province

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Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Regina,
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Delco-Light provides safe light for the

House *Barns*
Garage *Dairy*
Outbuildings

Wherever it is required about the farm

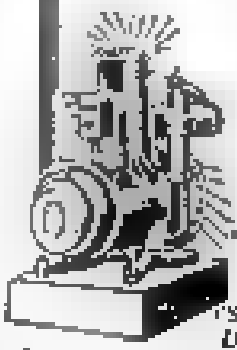
It provides power to operate the

Separator
Churn *Grinder*
Saw *Pump*

It Increases Farm Values

Saves Time Labor, Money

Makes the Family and Hired Help More Contented



Air-cooled motor (See arrows at left and right) Direct drive—more power Approved by Fire Underwriters

Dependable

DELCO-LIGHT

FARM ELECTRICITY

Nowhere can you duplicate the High Quality and Amazing Performance of the

VOICE of the PRAIRIES FIVE

at the low price of $55

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RADIO MANUFACTURER

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Garments and Household Goods of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Fine fur and leather goods a specialty.
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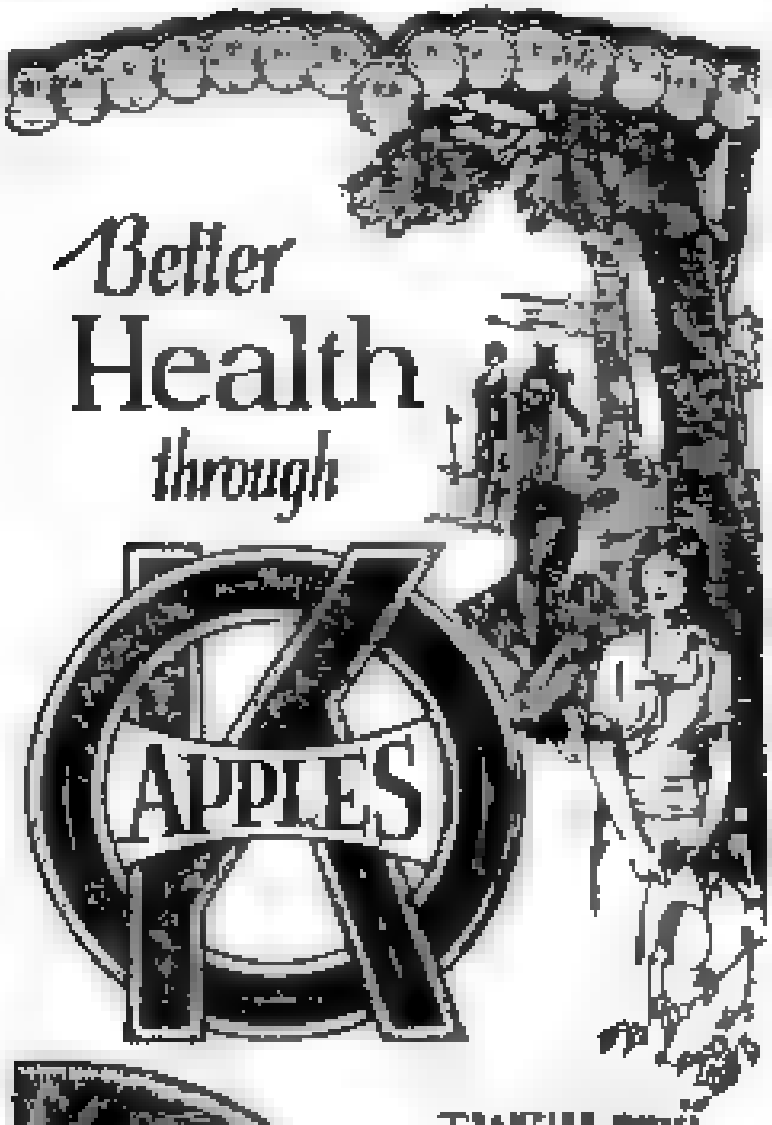

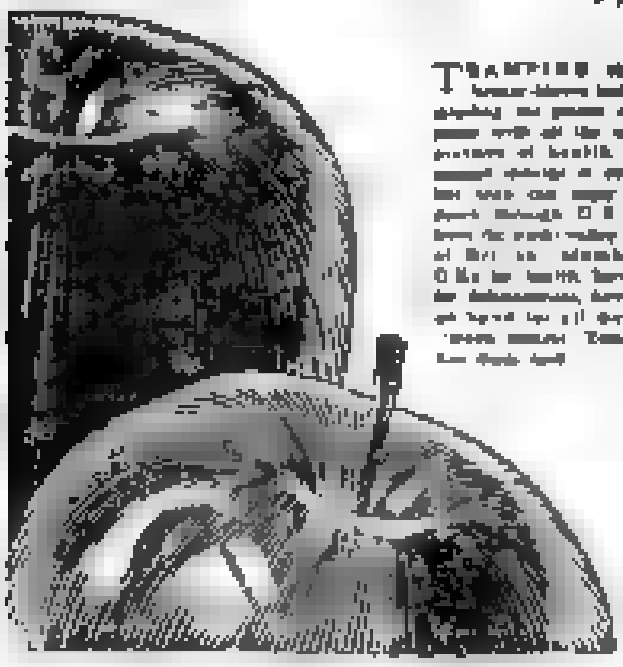

TRAMPLED through [illegible] playing the games of life, in close touch with all the world of pastures of health. Many enough strength of body and [illegible] Apples from the world-famous orchards of B.C. to Manitoba. Eat B.C. for health. Serve B.C. for deliciousness. Save money on [illegible] Eat plenty and [illegible]

[illegible] light now [illegible] Feeder hogs have light demand at present although selling at [illegible] price. Packer feeder hogs up [illegible]

Edmonton report: lighter receipts and a [illegible] to all grades but [illegible] and good steers and heifers. Thick [illegible] heifers [illegible]

Winnipeg: Thick [illegible] sold [illegible]

Sheep and lamb market steady at [illegible] Lambs [illegible] Heavy [illegible] yearlings [illegible] fat ewes [illegible] Heavy [illegible] [illegible] Feeder lambs not wanted [illegible]

The following is a partial list of [illegible]

			Average Weight	Price

14 out of 16 Prizes —

In the Open White Bread Baking Competitions for the City of Calgary and the entire Province of Alberta, held at the Calgary Exhibition, July of this year, users of Royal Household Flour won 14 out of a total of 16 prizes. *Every* First prize and, in all but one event, *every prize offered* was won by the following users of

OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

OPEN BREAD BAKING COMPETITION FOR CITY OF CALGARY

1st Prize, Mrs. M. Peach, using Royal Household
2nd Prize, Mrs. N. Rogers, using some other flour
3rd Prize, Mrs. E. Flint, using Royal Household
4th Prize, Mrs. F. H. Thompson, using some other flour
5th Prize, Mrs. J. Myers, using Royal Household
6th Prize, Mrs. J. A. Nelson, using Royal Household

OPEN BREAD BAKING COMPETITION FOR ALL ALBERTA

1st Prize, Miss E. Lyle, Arrowwood, using Royal Household
2nd Prize, Mrs. W. C. Lyle, Arrowwood, using Royal Household
3rd Prize, Mrs. E. F. Betts, Hussar, using Royal Household
4th Prize, Mrs. R. Hays, DeWinton, using Royal Household
5th Prize, Mrs. A. Giffin, Okotoks, using Royal Household
6th Prize, Mrs. T. C. Kinvig, Medicine Hat, using Royal Household

SWEEPSTAKES FOR THE BEST LOAF OF WHITE BREAD

1st Prize, Mrs. M. Peach, Calgary, using Royal Household
2nd Prize, Miss Amy Lyle, Arrowwood, using Royal Household

GRAND PRIZE COMPETITION FOR WHITE BREAD

1st Prize, Mrs. J. A. Nelson, Calgary, using Royal Household
2nd Prize, Mrs. M. Peach, Calgary, using Royal Household

Ask Your Dealer for Royal Household—A Flour worthy of your baking talents.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.
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GLASSES
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Quality the Best.
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Please Mention *The U.F.A.*

NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Ltd.

Cow Testing, Alberta and Saskatchewan

During the five year period from 1921 to 1926 the production of creamery butter in each of the three Prairie Provinces increased as follows:

	lbs.
Manitoba	6,899,751
Saskatchewan	9,602,632
Alberta	7,701,507

The production of creamery butter in 1921 and 1926 for the three Provinces was as follows:

	1921 lbs.	1926 lbs.
Man.	8,550,106	15,449,356
Sask.	7,030,053	16,632,745
Alberta	13,048,493	20,750,000

Saskatchewan increased its production in 1926 over 1921 by 136 per cent. Manitoba came next with an increase of 81 per cent, while Alberta during the same period only increased its production 59 per cent.

Alberta Not Holding Her Own

The rapid increase in dairying in our sister Province of Saskatchewan can be attributed partly to a Provincial program of dairy promotion work. Alberta is still the third largest dairy producing Province in Canada. However, it is doubtful whether we can maintain our position for many more years, unless we follow the example of Saskatchewan and inaugurate a Provincial system of cow testing and field service work, in the interests of the dairy producer. In 1921 Alberta produced 45.6 per cent of the creamery butter produced in the three Prairie Provinces. Last year our percentage of the Prairie production was 39.3 per cent, a clear indication that as a dairy Province we are not maintaining the position we held a few years ago.

Cow Testing in Alberta

Cow testing work in Alberta is promoted by only one official of the Dairy Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture. No matter how efficient and how energetic he may be, it is impossible for one man to cover a Province the size of Alberta and organize more than a very few Associations. The big job in cow testing work is not so much the organizing of new associations, but it is in supervising and maintaining the associations already started. In this respect A. G. Moore, who is in charge of this work in Alberta, is accomplishing excellent results.

Cow Testing—Saskatchewan

In the Province of Saskatchewan, the Provincial Government took over the cow testing work from the Federal Department of Agriculture on May 1st, 1921. A field staff of three men are not only in charge of cow testing work, but are responsible for assisting the producer to solve the many problems connected with producing special grade dairy products. It is the work of this field staff to encourage the use of first class pure bred sires, and to encourage the growing of more and better forage and ensilage crops, which are so vital to profitable milk production. This year a monthly circular is being sent out from the Dairy Commissioner's office to the dairy producers, dealing with the producers' problems from a practical standpoint.

We Must Produce the Best

To obtain the highest prices in the British market Canadian butter must be equal in quality to the brands produced by New Zealand and Denmark. The person who decides whether Alberta shall produce a high or a low grade of butter is the man who milks the cows. Given the correct attitude of mind and an earnest desire to produce the best, all that is needed is guidance. This guidance must be given to the producer along two distinct lines—Cream grading and cow grading.

Alberta Leads in Cream Grading

Alberta has led the way along cream grading lines. However, as the old saying goes, "You can lead the horse to water but you can't make him drink" (unless he wants to). So you can tell the producer what is required to obtain special grade for his cream, but you can't make him produce it unless he wants to. In the final analysis his desire to produce special grade cream will be determined by the profit he earns for doing so. The profits the producer can earn through cream grading are fixed by legislation, but the profits to be earned through cow grading or cow testing are unlimited.

The State Must Help in Cow Testing

After all, when it pays to milk cows, better dairy methods will be adopted with a consequent increase not only in production but in the percentage of special grade cream produced. Some may contend that it is the business of the producer to decide whether he should grade or test his cows. Such a contention is correct, but the field service work along cow testing and other lines, carried on by the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan during the past five years, with the consequent increase in dairy production, proves that the guidance and encouragement given to the producer by the state not only helps directly to increase the profits of the individual producer, but adds, through increased production, millions of dollars of new wealth to the state.

MARKET SLOGANS

The National Live Stock Producers Association of the United States offered prizes recently for the three best market slogans for the association. The first three were as follows:

1st—"In the hands of a friend from beginning to end."

2nd—"The co-op way brings more pay."

3rd—"Ship them yourself and get all they bring."

The Association is using the first prize entry as its slogan.

Canadian Farmers Will Visit British Co-op. Wholesale

Mills, Factories and Workshops To Be Visited in Tour Next January.

By C. G. Graf, C.N.R. Dept. of Colonization.

Montreal, September 1.—An intimate personal link between the producers' co-operatives of Canada and the famous consumers' co-operative concern in England known as the Co-operative Wholesale Society, will be established during the coming winter, when officials of the Canadian organizations who join the Canadian National Railways farmers' tour overseas, will pay a visit to the headquarters of the huge British concern in Manchester on January 20th, next. This will be in accordance with the official invitation which has been issued by the heads of the famous organization to the Canadian party to visit the mills, factories and offices of the C.W.S.

The itinerary of the farmers' tour from this country has been so arranged as to provide a full day for a study of the ramifications of what is known to be the greatest co-operative concern in the history of the world. Furthermore, this will provide an excellent opportunity for the establishment of close relationships and a better understanding between the farmers' co-operative movement in this country and the consumers' co-operatives in the British Isles.

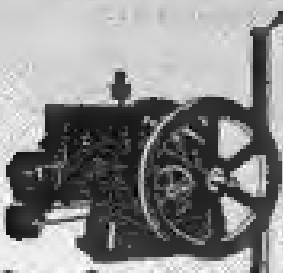
Fulfilling as it does the dual role of an economic organization and a social institution, the Co-operative Wholesale Society constitutes an object of interest to all sorts and conditions of men. Established in March, 1864, as the outgrowth of previous efforts at the formation of co-operative consumers' organizations, the C.W.S. concluded its first year of business with a total membership of 18,377 and with sales totalling in value over $2,500,000. In ten years the concern had grown in membership to 169,965 with sales totalling more than $17,000,000. And so on through the years it continued to increase in strength and in the extent of its activities. In 40 years it had reached a membership of 1,391,145 and its total yearly sales were crowding the hundred million dollar mark. When the concern celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in 1925 it had just completed a year in which the membership had become 3,662,000 and the total sales had run to $364,000,000

EIGHTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS GAIN FOR CO-OP BANK

(Co-operative News Service)

The banking department of the British Co-operative Wholesale Society reports an 11 per cent. increase of more than $85,000,000 in deposits and withdrawals, for the first quarter of 1927. Banking transactions amounted to more than $850,000,000, compared with about $770,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1926. The co-operative bank now carries 22,175 current accounts, most of which are for co-operative societies, trade unions and other workers' organizations, and 27,199 deposits accounts.

The trade of the Co-operative Wholesale Society also shows a substantial gain of about $2,389,000 for the quarter. Total sales for the thirteen weeks ending March 26th, amounted to $94,454,000, an increase of more than 3.6% over the corresponding period of last year.



"Z" Engines are Quality built

In every detail the "Z" is simple, sturdy, powerful. It has high tension magneto ignition; suction fuel feed; positive lubrication; removable die-cast bearings. Hasleover parts subject to wear and those parts are carefully made, are drop forged and heat treated. All this means lodger life, more power and freedom from trouble. Crankshaft and cam-shaft are drop forgings.

Over 60,000 Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engines are in use

Write our nearest office for booklets on the lines in which you are interested.

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Electric or engine driven. Capacities from one gallon an hour up. We also supply windmills, pump jacks and pumps.

Have your own Electric power plant

Completely enclosed, self-contained, silent operating. Gives steady light direct from generator or from battery.

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In United Livestock Growers the farmers of Western Canada have a great livestock Marketing Organization.

Thousands more producers in Western Canada ship livestock to United Livestock Growers than to any other livestock agency in the West.

United Livestock Growers has more customers buying livestock here it than has any other livestock agency in the West.

Many new commerce have been developed a the United States and Eastern Canada for Western Stocker and Feeder cattle.

Through its customers and connections, and through the information it has constantly available, United Livestock Growers is always able to get the best possible price for livestock entrusted to it for sale.

Ship your livestock through your shipping Association for sale by

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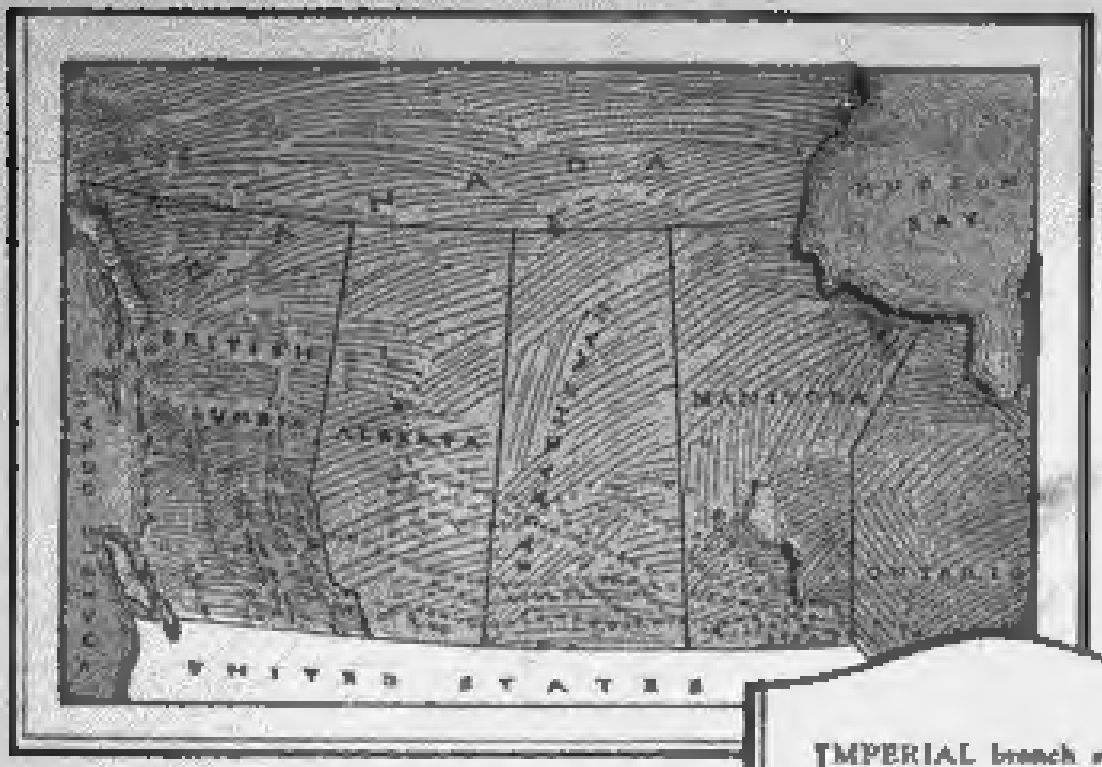

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